

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

NO. 10.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published in
Stanford, Kentucky,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (Up Stairs).
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch square a square.
One dollar per line for first insertion, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Display advertising made by contract. Local notices 15 cents per line. Marriage notices, 50 cents per line. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement.
No credit to any one.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. F. MERRIMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office—Corner Masonic Block.

W. D. HOPPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, KY.

H. T. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

R. C. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

THOS. W. VARNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

B. J. GREY,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

W. DUNLAP,
JUNIOR, & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,
STANFORD, KY.

THE CANDIDATES.

We clip the following brief sketch of the Liberal leaders, from the *Courier-Journal*. It will be read attentively, we doubt not.

HORACE GREELY.

The distinguished journalist who has just been made the standard-bearer of Reform, and a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, constitutes one of the most conspicuous characters in the history of our self-made men. No one has been less indebted to fortune or to external assistance. His life has been an unbroken record of manly struggle, self-dependent efforts and singularly consistent and fearless devotion to principle.

As it was his misfortune to encounter difficulty and opposition at every stage of the solution of the great problem of life, so has been his fate to meet like resistance in all political revolutions and party changes with which he has been identified. This has been due to several causes, among which and chiefly are the facts that he has never feared to head a movement against overwhelming odds, and that the logic of honesty has given him such a preponderance in advance of time-servers and policy-servers as to place him in the position of a perpetual pioneer.

His connection with the present great popular demonstration against the abuses and crimes fostered upon the country by the chiefs of a party which he bore the most conspicuous part in founding is an illustration of the life and character of the man; and the personal risks which he incurred, the obloquy which he clearly foresaw, the possible consequences of failure, if failure unfortunately should come, coupled with the boldness with which he took the advanced post of danger, condensed into one view all that he is and all that he has done.

Horace Greeley was born in New Hampshire in the year 1811, and he is consequently sixty-one years of age. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having been members of that sturdy band who made famous the siege of Londonderry.

The poverty of his father's family reduced him at a very early age to the necessity of laboring at the most arduous task for the support of his family. At sixteen years of age he performed a journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles on foot, with all his worldly gear in a small bundle thrown over his shoulder. Even at this age he hired himself to the neighboring farmers to cut wood, clear up "new grounds," and serve outworn in the humble capacity of hired laborer.

In the meanwhile a taste for literature developed itself. He enjoyed the most menial possible opportunities for studying under instructors; but such as were afforded him were seized with avidity. At home, also, he pushed and diversified his slender acquisitions by reading with eagerness before a fire of pine knots all the books he could gather up in the neighborhood. In this way he soon became a kind of oracle among those of his own age, and an authority of no little note with simple minded people of the neighborhood. It would appear that he was no dullard in divining his destiny, as it appears that he discovered a fixed intention to become a printer before reaching ten, and devoted any chance newspaper with something of the fervor with which Dr. Johnson is said to have swallowed books. After various vicissitudes and hard to harder, he finally realized the coveted pleasure of learning to set type, and finally started to New York.

He reached that city in his twentieth year with \$10 in his pocket. For many weary days the awkward looking country boy sought employment in vain. His advent in New York is strikingly similar in its circumstances of discouragement, poverty and contempt to Dr. Franklin's first visit to Philadelphia; and the parallel continues as to the objects which the two adventurers proposed to themselves, their persistence in effort, and the prompt success which awaited them as soon as their supercilious and doubting employers gave them an opportunity to display their capacity. Horace engaged in this department of newspaper-making but a short time before he ventured, like Benjamin, to try the dexterity of his pen. Will it be believed, that one of the first sheets to which he contributed was a sporting paper, then, as now, called *The Spirit of the Times*? Yet such is the fact and while playing that gay role he also (and very naturally) became a frequent habitue of theatres. The latter, however, was a matter of business as well as pleasure.

In 1833 Mr. Greeley became one of the originators of the *Morning Post*, the first daily paper ever published in the city of New York. It is difficult to imagine the condition of things before the world realized the advantages of that great moral and historical luminary, the daily press, which now emits its light every morning as a fitting accompaniment of the sun as he rises upon the universe. It has become almost as indispensable as the means of illuminating our dwellings. But, sad to say, the *Morning Post*, this great courier of the glorious array of dailies, soon ceased to exist, the public,

it appears, not being prepared for so venturesome an innovation.

The first number of the *New Yorker*, Mr. Greeley's next venture, made its appearance in 1834. In this journal we find him engaged in discussions which furnish extraordinary examples of the consistency of his convictions and principles, for we find them paraphrased in today's *Tribune*. Almost with the first appearance of the *New Yorker* he began his attacks upon capital punishment; the colonization of the negroes; the evils of slavery; temperance reform, and protection to American industry.

In 1839 Mr. Greeley added to his editorial staff the talented and brilliant Henry J. Raymond, subsequently so widely known as the editor of the *New York Times*; and about the same time edited the *Jeffersonian* and the *Daily Wage*. In the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, he made his best hit by publishing a sheet which rejoiced in the euphonious name of the *Lag Cabin*, and it is unnecessary to say that he placed it on the side of Harrison and the Whigs.

In 1841 he started the *Tribune*, a journal through whose column he has made himself recognized as the first journalist of America, if not of the world. Since then his history has been that of the *Tribune*, and the latter has been fully identified with all the revolutions of American politics. He has never wavered in his adherence to the principles he proposed for himself or others. Commencing a Whig, he has stood firmly with that party through all its changes down to the present time. Henry Clay was his especial favorite—his model of a statesman. Another distinguished son of Kentucky, John J. Crittenden, was the object of his warmest admiration. His opposition to slavery was not of a very earnest character until the annexation of Texas, from which time onward he never abated his antipathy and earnest hostility until it was abolished. His efforts in the cause of African freedom most signally exceeded in persistence, zeal and success those of any other man in America.

While a member of Congress, being elected in 1848, he signified himself rather by his zeal as a working member in behalf of his favorite measures than as an orator or debater. In 1851 he went to Europe as chairman of one of the committees of the great exhibition. At the approach of the unhappy war he labored earnestly to reconcile differences between the North and South, by striving to obtain from both sections a recognition of the Constitution, and of those associated interests which he charged were about to be sacrificed to a momentary gust of passion. During the war it was his constant endeavor to alleviate necessary horrors, and to mediate in behalf of the South. For his earnestness in this noble effort he suffered that malignant persecution which small minds are prone to inflict upon a greatness which is to them inaccessible. His generous and independent course in becoming a surety on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis disgusted his party associates no less than it surprised the so-called rebels and traitors—to use the mild phraseology current with the party which claims the honor of his affiliation without having the capacity to assimilate the national instincts of his patriotism.

Mr. Greeley has found time, in the midst of his multitudinous labors, to perform immense tasks as a lecturer and author. His works are either agricultural, historical or statistical. He made a most notable donation to the aspiring youth of America in his Recollections of a Busy Life, a familiar, detailed and philosophic portrait of his own energetic, busy life. His great work entitled *The American Conflict* is an immense repository of facts and statistics. As to the work entitled "What I Know About Farming," the supposition that only a practical farmer is capable of advising on agricultural subjects has subjected the author to some ridicule; but competent judges pronounce it to be a valuable work of general ability, and vast miscellaneous knowledge. There are several others of equal note.

As lecturer he has treated a wide range of subjects with much applause, and in all sections of the country. His genius is much more cosmopolitan, much more varied, than is generally supposed. It would surprise many to witness the flashes of wit and humor which play amid the solid works of his lecturing essays; and would, perhaps, be a cause of greater amazement to hear that the philosopher of Chappaqua has even been a poet. Yet the columns of various old New York paper files contain abundant evidence that such was the fact.

The distinguishing traits of Horace Greeley's personality are blunt honesty, sturdy independence, philosophic range and clearness of vision, unflinching and unwavering consistency and devotion to principle. He undoubtedly has faults, but they are not such as to taint his intentions with dishonesty. His mind is singularly emancipated from the shackles of party, sect or section. His catholicity is as broad as the country as regards party and sections, and as universal as the human race in questions of moral economy. And there is no man, prob-

ably, more fortunate in enjoying the absolute and most implicit confidence and affection of his acquaintances and friends.

It may or it may not be the interest and will of the country to elect Mr. Greeley President, but those who know him and his writings best will not fail to discover that this imperfect sketch does not assume the character of eulogy. It is asserted by his enemies that his greatest fault is intemperance and partisan zeal and bigotry. Let the following extract from the *Tribune* answer, the reader taking it in connection with the fact that he has long been the champion protectionist of America: "We have not asked or wished that protection shall be accepted as a free-trade. We have denied the right of any convention or committee to make those Liberals who are protectionists profess or seem to be what they are not. We are not of one mind on this question. Then why not frankly say just that? We would not exclude or repel free-traders from the movement if we could."

BENJAMIN GRANT BROWN, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1827, and is consequently forty-five years of age. He is a son of Mason Brown, of Kentucky, and grandson of John Brown, the first United States Senator from this State. He is a lawyer by profession, and removed to Missouri many years ago, where his splendid talents won for him great distinction. For a number of years he was editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, and as such made his mark. In Missouri he espoused the cause of emancipation, and did great service in that cause. He served a term in the U. S. Senate from Missouri. After the close of the war, and when it was found that the Administration of Grant did not intend to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, he, with others, inaugurated the revolt on the amnesty question in the Republican rank which led to his election as Governor of Missouri, and to the election of Blair to the Senate of the United States; and, also, to the formation of the Liberal party. Intellectually, Gov. Brown is among the foremost men of the nation.

Confederate Monuments Versus Confederate Widows and Orphans.

The following just views, most beautifully expressed, clipped from the *Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., have been handed us by a friend of the gifted author for insertion in our paper. We cheerfully give it space, and commend the sentiment to our readers.

Editors *Constitution*: I am led or feel impelled to send you these thoughts by the notice in Tuesday's *Constitution*, of the kindness and charity of our very excellent Governor to a poor Confederate widow, who roamed the streets of your city in the bitter, black night, and snow and ice and furious wind. Poor wretched wanderer. The strong arm on which she so confidently rested, brave in his country's need, lies cold and moldering under the sod of bloody Manassas. The warm heart which shielded the loved one from life's storms is pulseless clay; and thus his wife wanders on, on in sorrow and want, while a great hue and cry is made for funds, funds, for the Confederate Monument! Build high the imperishable marble—rear it to the skies. Let it tell to future ages the deeds of valor achieved by those noble sons of the South. Spend hundreds and thousands to perpetrate their names. Let it sound over the broad earth, how much we loved our dead, but not a dollar given to their poor families, scattered throughout our land. Let them go on in the weary treadmill of life; poor, so poor, with half-starved, ragged, neglected children around them, through the long weary days, weeks, years, with no hope in the future. Do you know a true woman loves her husband more than North, East, South, West? What is country, were it Eden, when those we love best are gone?

No, no. Let our people first build monuments of love to our dead, by helping their families, and their spirits after off may bless us, and our God whose cars are always open to the widows' and orphans' cry will surely bless us. Better than cold marble will fire be—better than highest eulogy will home be—better than finest Italian marble sculptured with names, vines, flowers, will kind words be. Let us first help the living suffering one, and then, when the black mantle of death and war, and ruin has faded away, when time, and industry and economy have enriched our grand old State we may with consistency and far more richly erect splendid monuments to the great and brave, and when the widow with tears points to it, she will tell her little one of the noble grateful country that cares for the living and forgets not the dead.

CRAWFORD.

You will have to hurry up if you want to see Niagara Falls. Professor Agnew says they will all be worn away in about 11,000 years from now.

The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins ever since.

Answers to Correspondents.

COMMERCIAL.—You ask what is meant by "five-twenty," and "ten-forty." These are names given by the United States government to certain bonds issued by the government at various times, for the purpose of raising money to pay off the public debt. The "five-twenty" may run for twenty years, or the government may redeem them in five years if she sees proper to do so; hence the name. So of the other bonds, they have forty years to run, but may be redeemed at the end of ten years.

TROUBLE.—This individual asks if the bankrupt laws are still in force as at first. It is. An applicant does not have to pay 50c to the dollar, or any other sum, before he is entitled to a discharge, except on such debts that he created after the 1st day of January, 1870. Many persons are still filing petitions in the bankrupt court, all over the country. We do not think it dishonest to seek the benefit of this law, as an honest man can and would pay when able, while a dishonest man would not.

FRUIT.—You ask: if cutting off grape vines at a time when the sap would freely flow from the cut, or bleed, as it is termed, would injure the vine. We do not think that it would injure them materially, by doing so once or twice, but a continuation of the practice for a series of years, would, in our opinion, do them harm. It does not injure the sugar tree to "tap" it for a few years, but to do so for a number of years, would doubtless shorten its life. So of the vine.

HORSEMAN.—We are asked our opinion of the practice of "docking" the tails of horses. We favor such a practice in all cases where a horse has a crooked tail. We do not think the custom any more cruel than many others which horsemen practice upon these noble animals.

SUFFERER.—Says that when an east wind blows he always feels badly, and wishes to know why it is that an east wind has such an effect, while other winds are pleasant? We are sure no one can give a satisfactory reply to our correspondent's query. It is true, however, that such a wind has a bad effect, even on animals, fish, insects, etc. The bible says, "The east wind bringeth forth the locust."

CITIZEN.—Desires to know if the trustees, or other municipal officers of a town or city, have the right to order the tearing down of a house, chimney, or other structure, when it is seen that such structure endangers the life of persons, or the property of others living in such town or city? This, of course, depends upon the charter provisions of the town. As a general thing, all incorporated places have such privileges embraced within their charter, and of course have the legal power to order the tearing down or making secure, such dangerous places. Such authority is frequently exercised, and the safety of people and property demand this wholesome regulation.

OFFICER.—Asks us if he would be justified in shooting a person whom he was directed to arrest, if that person should make an effort to escape? We think not, except under extreme circumstances. The law does not sanction such a course. The liberty would be a dangerous one, and the "humanity" of the law would not uphold such an act.

FISHERMAN.—Wishes us to inform him if the law prohibited seining in Dix river, Hanging Fork, etc., is still in force? Yes, it is; and parties found guilty of a second offense, would have to pay a heavy fine. We have always doubted the constitutionality of a law which forbids one seining in his own waters, or which takes from him the right to allow others to do so. If such a law is right, then the Legislature has the power to prevent one from plowing his field except at certain seasons of the year.

STRANGER.—Asks us to give him our opinion "privately," as to who is the best physician in our town. This question is too silly to merit any reply whatever, but we will say that all our medical men are sensible, and good practitioners.

Post Office Regulation.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Creswell, has directed the new regulation on newspapers sent by mail to be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violation of law to a fine. No printed cards, handbills, or advertisements, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatsoever, must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed bills pasted on the outside, or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

Sono of the garden seed—lay me in my little bed.

ITEMS FOR LADIES.

New white embroidered pique suits for little boys, consist of shirt (unmade) belt, plaited waist and cape, ready to put together, and excellent in style and cut.

The great rage of course is for batiste, the thin, crisp kind, which looks like pine-apple cloth, and is always of the same shade—a dull light brown or wood color. It varies from 60 cents to \$1.40 per yard in the piece, and batiste suits, therefore, when elaborately embroidered and finished with unbleached linen gaiters, are very expensive.

COLORS FOR EVENING DRESS.

A lady of taste will not forget that colors change according as they are looked at by day or by lamp-light, and we see her in the middle of the day stepping into a closed saloon lit up with gas to choose her evening dress.

A rule soon learned by experience in such things is that a color gains or loses in beauty by daylight according to the greater or lesser quantity of yellow it contains. Violet, which is the opposite of yellow, is that which changes most; it becomes a dull reddish-brown. Blue, if pure, becomes greenish; if dark it looks hard and blackish; if light, it loses color and turns gray. There is a shade of blue which has no brilliancy by day, but acquires a great deal by the yellow light of gas, while turquoise silks, charming by daylight, are quite effaced under the light of a ball-room.

Those greens which incline most to yellow look the prettiest at an evening. This apple green acquires the brilliant tints of emerald; peacock green loses its blue reflects, and becomes too yellowish. Yellow materials are certainly those which appear best by lamp-light, especially silks and satins. Buttercup yellow, so bright at any time, is brighter than ever at evening; straw-color becomes rosier, sulphur-color does not change, and mauve becomes exquisitely soft and clear. All bronzes look how extremely becoming it is to them in the ball-room.

Pink changes to a salmon-color. The yellow light of gas or candles, so hostile to all blue tints, enhances the splendor of red. Ruby becomes more brilliant, scarlet appears lighter, cerise depends to crimson, and crimson inclines to a pale pink, which itself assumes a more orange-like tone, and orange vies with fire-color.

Even black and white are subjects to the alterations caused by artificial light; black-blacks, by far the more handsome by day, lose all of their beautiful blue shade, and becomes hard and dull. White, on the contrary, gains much by lamp-light; it glows, it lights up again, and actresses often choose yellowish-white dresses, knowing they will look best on the stage. Perhaps the loveliest of all shades for the evening is silver gray, which acquires a somewhat rosy tint; but grays which contain any amount of blue, such as pearl gray, lose all their beauty and look dull as soon as lamps are lit.

Successful Editors.

An English writer says: "A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or poet, born, but not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, writers of travels, and essays, have been tried and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the *London Times*, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are in this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper: he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to edit a paper is another."—*Printing Gazette*.

A Type-Setting Prodigy.

The *Kankakee (Illinois) Times* says: "We have a bright, intelligent little fellow in this establishment—Theodore Wright—aged thirteen years, who, came into this office a carrier boy. In two weeks he delivered our city list, missing but one subscriber. At times he would go to the case and hunt up the different letters. In thirty days he commenced setting type. His proofs were clean, spacing and justification good. On last Thursday morning, with a full case, he went to work on pen, solid copy, at eight o'clock, and at four P. M. he had set eight thousand lines, having lost an hour at night. Perhaps in the history of typesetting this has been rarely, if ever exceeded."

Comment for Closing Cracks in Stoves.

A useful cement for closing up cracks in stove plates, stove doors, etc., is prepared by mixing finely pulverized iron, such as can be procured at the drugstore, with liquid water-glass, to a thick paste, and then coating the cracks with it. The hotter the fire then becomes, does the cement melt and combine with its metallic ingredients, and the more completely will the crack become closed.—*Exchange*.

The Country's Situation.

The following given in the *World* as the expressions of opinion made by Mr. Hutchins, a noted politician and Liberal leader. Our readers will be amply rewarded by a full and careful perusal of it. It is a great pity that we have few such men as Mr. H. comparatively; but day after day finds the number swelling. Mr. Waldo Hutchins spoke as follows:

"As the popular interest as far as politics are concerned now centres upon the coming Presidential election we wish to know, Mr. Hutchins, what your views are concerning the main points at issue. First, then, what is your general idea as to the causes that have produced the necessity for the Liberal Republican movement?"

"I consider that it is a serious mistake on the part of the supporters of General Grant for them to suppose as they seem to do that the opposition of so many Republicans to him is caused by their disappointment in not obtaining office under him or other rewards for political services. I don't think that this consideration weighs further with the men who were most prominent in the Liberal Convention. Of course we all like to see fair dealing, and a reasonable impartiality in the distribution of patronage; but we know that the people at large do not care for such private grudge. For years before the war the country was divided by slavery into two sections, and the people of these sections were kept apart by that agitation. When the South armed and tried to break up the Union, the North of course became a unit. When the war closed the two sections were naturally, for a time, more antagonistic than ever. The South was strongly Democratic and the North Republican. But I think that when Grant was elected

THE SOUTH wished and expected to accept the situation. It was ready for the amendments and for the laws that were based upon them, as finalities. It desired to see friendship between the two halves of the country, and between whites and blacks. It desired to bury the past and live for the present. Grant and his advisers did not understand this. Such men as Morton and Chandler seemed to think that in order to keep the power they must keep up the sectional strife. They would not do to trust the South, because if this was done the old traitors would again get in power. They thus played upon the fears of timid Northerners. The passage of a thorough amnesty bill early in Grant's administration would have produced peace and quietness in the South. As it is, that region is in the hands of carpet-baggers. Bankruptcy and hatred of the government are rife there. If the Southern population, black and white, were allowed to arrange their own affairs, all would be well. This is the great issue of the next fight, the masses of the North and South are determined to live amicably together in spite of the old Bourbons of both regions, who are determined to keep up the animosity."

What about

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

"The people want it. They desire to see capable men in office, and to have them kept in during good behavior, and not have offices dispensed as rewards for political services. The administration having failed to carry out this plan the people desire a change."

How do you regard the

FINANCIAL SITUATION?

"I believe that the people consider the government a great failure in its management. It is commonly said by its defenders that the government is paying the war debt, that business is prosperous. I think it is a disgrace and a shame for a government to omit to pay the debts it really owes, because it cannot be compelled to, and then to buy a debt not due, for any discount it may see fit to force the people to pay. A depreciated currency is one of the greatest causes that can befall any country. It is the chief cause of that speculation that is bringing destruction upon the land. It is disgraceful that a Secretary of the Treasury should have power to tighten or loosen the money market at his pleasure, and do what he pleases with the finances in other respects. This will last until specie payment is resumed. If Grant had brought us to that he would have done something truly great. But he and his advisers have put it as far off as it was before Boutwell took hold. He has shown about as much ability as is needed to run a country variety store. Finance is an intricate matter. If the people would study it more they would soon repudiate the schemes now in vogue."

Let us come to the matter of

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

"I think that the people want to know about these corruptions, and are disappointed with the way in which the government takes hold of them. They are not pleased to see committees appointed merely to whitewash and cover up fraud."

And then there is

REVENUE REFORM.

"I think the system should be changed. There are too many taxes and too many

office-holders. These, in many cases, gather no more money than is sufficient to pay their salaries. American industry could be thoroughly protected without taxing so many articles. The revenue laws are now a heavy burden and legalized robbery."

"Will you specify any particular changes in the tariff which you would recommend?"

"No; I only wish to indicate what should be the line of the alterations. I believe the people are going to pass upon these matters. Let Grant and company face the facts instead of calling men 'soreheads.'"

THE CONVENTION.

"Do you think this Cincinnati Convention is going to work well?"

"I